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EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1960





Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 31st, 1960

BY

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the district for 1960. From the vital statistics we see the continued rise in population and a low Infantile Mortality Rate. One's attention may be drawn to what is known and expressed annually as the year's Perinatal Mortality Rate. This represents the number of stillbirths and deaths of children under one week, and it reflects a problem which calls for co-ordination of effort between all those concerned with the care of mother and child. With this and other problems in mind, effect was given during the year to the Ministry's request that Professional Liaison Committees should be created, composed of Specialists from Hospitals, General Practitioners in the Local Health Authorities, with Representatives of the Nursing and Midwifery Professions.

As regards the incidence of notifiable disease, this was again low and especially so in relation to those illnesses which are preventable by immunisation and vaccination. The availability of B.C.G. Vaccination for the older age groups and for all children irrespective of their place of school is gradually being recognised, and no doubt in a community such as ours a slowly rising acceptance rate is only to be expected as the value of this form of vaccination becomes apparent and acceptable to the population generally.

In the field of Poliomyelitis Vaccination, much progress was made and maintained with improved supplies of vaccine and the extension of the scheme from the beginning of the year for those up to 40 years of age. By December the protection rate in the three age groups of school children, those aged 15 to 26 years, and 26 to 40 years, had been materially increased to figures of 94, 48 and 22 per cent. respectively. These figures reflect credit on the many persons who contributed in various ways to ensure a satisfactory response from those sections of the public to whom our efforts were addressed. Once again one would wish to acknowledge the help which we received from Messrs. Pfizer Ltd. with the use of their Mobile Vaccination vehicle, which was used to good effect in several parts of the district. As in previous years, those

Managements, Industries and Public Utilities concerned who chose to interest themselves in the health of their employees paved the way for the response of others as is seen by the overall acceptance rates.

An increased use has been made of the "Triple Antigen" consisting of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus prophylactics. Once again, parents should be reminded that this protection should be completed by the time children reach their first year of life.

Owing to the increased duties and the difficulties experienced in maintaining an adequate Health Visiting Staff, the rôle of these Officers in schools has, of necessity, been curtailed and their duties at certain Routine Medical Inspections are now frequently undertaken by a State Registered Nurse.

The interest of the activities of the Old People's Welfare Committee and the several other Voluntary Organisations has been maintained and expanded. During the year the Chiropody scheme was extended and some 205 persons received treatment and in all over a thousand attendances were made.

I would indeed wish to record the conscientious way in which the Senior Public Health Officer has applied himself to his many duties, embarrassed though he has undoubtedly been on occasions by the absence from duty of Members of his Staff.

In conclusion, may I thank the Council, the Clerk and Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the General Practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. A. McPHERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Egham Urban District Council

Public Health Staff :

Medical Officer of Health : C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

(who is also the Medical Officer for the N.W. Division of the
County Council and the Medical Officer of Health of the Woking
and Frimley and Camberley Urban District Councils).

Senior Public Health Inspector :	F. G. BRITCHER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.
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Second Public Health Inspector :	J. M. A. FABEL, M.A.P.H.I., Cer- tificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I., Smoke In- spectors Certificate of R.S.H.
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Third Public Health Inspector :	W. R. W. SHATTOCK, Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
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Rodent Officer : A. E. SILVER.

Clerks : Miss D. WINGFIELD.

Mrs. V. CHILDS.

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	...	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1960	...	...	...	...	...	30,180
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1960						8,314
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1960	...			...	...	£492,025
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	£1,960

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

				1960	1959	Average for five years. 1955-59
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year)				30,180	29,870	28,390
Comparability Factors						
Births	...	...	...	0.96	0.96	—
Deaths	...	...	...	0.95	0.95	—
Live Births						
Legitimate	...	...	...	428	462	435.8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	28	12	18
Total	...	...	...	456	474	453.8
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	...	15.11	15.87	15.99
Corrected	...	...	...	14.51	15.24	—
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births				6.14	2.53	3.97
Still births						
Legitimate	...	...	...	10	7	5.6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	0	0.2
Total	...	...	...	11	7	5.8
Total live and still births				467	481	459.6
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births				23.55	14.55	12.62
Deaths				321	315	302.8
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	...	10.64	10.55	10.67
Corrected	...	...	...	10.11	10.02	—

	1960	1959	Average for five years. 1955-59
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Legitimate 	4	4	6.2
Illegitimate 	0	0	0.4
Total 	4	4	6.6
Death rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births	8.77	8.44	14.54
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	9.36	8.66	14.23
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	—	—	22.22
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age 	4	3	—
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births) ...	8.77	6.33	—
Deaths of infants under one week of age 	3	3	—
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births) ...	6.58	6.33	—
Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	29.98	20.79	—
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths 	1	0	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 	2.14	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

<i>Causes of Death</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	—	1	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases...			—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	5	—	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...			11	5	16
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast...	...	...	—	6	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	...	...	—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	...	17	17	34
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	1	2	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	18	23	41
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	35	27	62
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	3	5
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	17	25	42
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	9	8	17
22.	Influenza	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	7	9	16
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	5	2	7
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system...			1	2	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	9	2	11
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	1	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...			14	9	23
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	—	1	1
34.	All other accidents...	...	...	4	6	10
35.	Suicide	...	...	1	2	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—
Total from all causes				163	158	321

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1960

	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births		
England and Wales ...	All Causes		11.5	21.7
	Total Deaths under one year			
Egham—Crude rates ...	17.1	0.34	10.64	8.77
	15.11	0.37		
Corrected rates	14.51		10.11	

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream and water are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

Biological examinations of milk are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford.

Swabs and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at either Epsom, Guildford or Reading or at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

General Hospitals

The following General Hospitals are mainly used by the general public in the district :—

	Bed Complement	
King Edward VII Hospital (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)	...	455
Ashford Hospital, Middlesex	...	562
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	...	415
Egham Cottage Hospital	...	16
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	...	14

Infectious Disease Cases

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw (telephone number : Ottershaw 327), is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council with the good services of the District Nursing Association maintains five trained nurses who perform combined duties in the area. Their addresses are as follows :—

R. Isherwood	52, Kingsley Avenue, Englefield Green	...	Egham 4282
E. Beckwith	Wayside, Green Road, Thorpe	...	Chertsey 2330
J. Thomas	6, Spring Rise, Egham		Egham 2306
I. M. Kiddle	32 Trumps Green Avenue, Virginia Water	...	Wentworth 2133
K. Hall	1, Wapshott Road, Egham Hythe	...	Staines 53456

Home Help Service

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking, a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

Clinics and other Treatment Centres

The Surrey County Council maintains school medical, ante-natal, maternity and child welfare, immunisation, dental, remedial exercises and speech defect clinics. These, in the main, are operated from the Drill Hall, Kings Road, Egham.

The Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Chest Physician whose Chest Clinic is held at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Clinic Sessions are as follows :—

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

(Telephone : Egham 2341)

Ante-Natal - - - - Every Monday 1.30-3 p.m.

School Dental : Fillings and

Inspections - - - - Every Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-12

(by appointment only) - - Every Thursday 1.30-4 p.m.

Gas Dental

(by appointment only) - - Every Thursday 9.30 a.m.-12

Dental, Expectant and Nursing

Mothers and under Fives

(by appointment only) - - 2nd and 4th Mondays
in the month 2-4 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation and

Pre-School Clinic for Toddlers

(by appointment only) - - Every 3rd Wednesday
in the month 9.30 a.m.-12

School Medical Clinic - - Every Friday 9.30 a.m.-12

Infant Welfare Centre - - Every Friday 2-4 p.m.

Eye Clinic

(by reference from A.M.O.) - 2nd, 4th and 5th Mondays
in the month 9.30 a.m.-12

Speech Defect Class

(by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-12
2-4 p.m.

Remedial Exercises Class

(by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Wednesday 1.30-4 p.m.

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

Remedial Exercises Class

(by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Wednesday 9.30-11 a.m.

Infant Welfare Centre - - Every Tuesday 2-4 p.m.

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Infant Welfare Centre - - Every Wednesday 2-4 p.m.

Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Infant Welfare Centre - - Every Wednesday 2-4 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation - - 1st Wednesday
in the month 10 a.m.-12

Village Hall, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe
Infant Welfare Centre - - 2nd and 4th Wednesdays
in the month 2-4 p.m.

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisionalised County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking. (Telephone No. Woking 3510).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held on the first, third and last Thursdays in the month between 1.55 and 4.40 p.m. at the County Drill Hall, The Clinic, Kings Road, Egham. Domiciliary sessions are made on four or five days in each month. Applications for assistance and details regarding this scheme may be obtained from the Local Information Centre, Council Offices, High Street, Egham.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

No case came within the scope of this Act during the year.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the area and this supply has proved satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. The supply is drawn from the River Thames and the raw water is examined both bacteriologically and chemically once per month. The treated water going into supply is examined bacteriologically every day, and chemically once per month. Extracts from a typical analysis are as follows :—

“Chemical Results in parts per million

Appearance	...	...	...	Bright with a few particles	
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	0.3
Colour	...	...	...	...	5
Odour	...	...	...	Faintly “chlorinous”	
pH	...	...	...	...	7.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	13
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	575
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	395
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	25
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	205
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	...	280
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	205
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	75
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	5.1
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.000
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	...	0.50
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.034
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.03
Metals—Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead :					Absent.

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar—

1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 1 per ml.	3 days at 20—22°C 1 per ml.	
	<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Probable No.</i>
Presumptive Coliform reaction	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type I)	...	—ml.	100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	...	—ml.	100 ml.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These are satisfactory results showing effective treatment and indicating a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.”

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

With the exception of about sixty properties which still rely upon wells or springs for water supply, whether from choice or because no mains supply is available, all dwelling-houses in the district have a supply of mains water in pipes in the houses. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes but this form of supply exists on thirty-one caravan sites. During the year 169 premises, mostly new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

At a large nursery a series of unsatisfactory samples was obtained from the private water supply, which apart from crop irrigation was also used to supply four dwellings owned by the nursery. The owners of the nursery were prepared to have a supply of water brought in by means of a service pipe from the main some distance away, but were persuaded instead to make a contribution towards the cost of extending the main. This together with proportionate contributions which the owners of three other dwellings in the vicinity were persuaded to make amounted to about half the outright capital payment required by the water company to extend the main, and the Council agreed to pay the remainder. By this means an extension of the main to serve all seven dwellings was effected which might otherwise never have been done.

Five samples of water were taken by the Council for bacteriological examination from the main supply, three from houses and two from caravan site standpipes, all with satisfactory results.

Seventy-four samples for bacteriological examination were taken from certain premises not provided with a mains supply. Of these twenty-eight were reported as satisfactory, twelve as suspicious and thirty-four as unsatisfactory. The samples were collected from forty-five properties, and in twenty-one of these the supply could be regarded as satisfactory.

In co-operation with the Surrey County Council's Chemist various samples continued to be taken from wells and lakes in the vicinity of a large experimental refuse tip, as a check on the effect that tipping operations were having upon the quality of the underground water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

Approval in principle has now been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the Council's scheme for the relief of the main sewerage system involving additional pumping capacity and additional pumping mains to the sewage works at Chertsey. The Chertsey Urban District Council have also received Ministry approval in principle to their scheme for the extension of their sewage disposal works, upon the completion of which our own schemes are so dependent. It is to be hoped that these two schemes will now progress with the minimum of delay as large sections of the Council's sewerage system become surcharged during times of continuous rainfall; as a result sewage seeps out from the low-lying inspection covers and in many houses ground floor water closets cease to function. These incidents are obviously highly undesirable, but they are now inevitable until the major works necessary are carried out.

Investigations are being made into a new method of undertaking a comprehensive survey of dry weather night flows with the object of determining the location and extent of infiltration of sub-soil water into the sewers and house drains so that steps may be taken to prevent it as far as possible.

Drainage and Sewerage

The sewerage system continues to operate satisfactorily, except, as emphasised in the previous paragraph, during periods of sustained rainfall, when due to infiltration of surface water serious surcharging arises. Approval in principle has also been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the scheme for the sewerage of the southern part of the Wentworth Estate, and it is hoped that this scheme and the two outlined above will all progress together.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The demand upon this service once again rose during the year, and a total of 5,924,000 gallons of sewage was removed as against 5,588,000 gallons in 1959. Regular overtime was again necessary and towards the end of the year it became apparent that the existing four vehicles could not for much longer cope with the ever-rising demand; accordingly the Council agreed that a fifth vehicle should be placed on order, with an expected delivery date of July 1961.

Special arrangements for the disposal of sewage from certain agricultural premises have to be made, but otherwise all cesspool contents are discharged directly into the sewage disposal works at Chertsey.

Rivers and Streams

No cases of direct pollution of the main rivers or streams were noted during the year, but once again minor incidents of the pollution of ditches by effluent from septic tanks arose.

Closet Accommodation

The service introduced during 1949 for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorpe Ward once weekly by means of one of the cesspool emptiers specially equipped for the purpose continued throughout the year without complaint. The average number of premises served fell slightly to about 135.

REFUSE DISPOSAL—1960

Report of the Engineer and Surveyor

The contract with Messrs. A. Otterway & Co. Ltd. for the disposal of refuse at Pit "C", Ten Acre Lane, Thorpe, is still in existence and 86,282 tons of refuse were deposited during 1960.

The chlorination experiments referred to in earlier reports have been successfully continued during 1960, with the satisfying result that wet tipping was able to be undertaken for a continuous period of 12 months, although it must be appreciated that under normal circumstances it would not be necessary to tip into water for more than 9 months of the year, using the dry area above the water for the remainder of the period.

Refuse Collection

Approx. No. of bins, etc.	-	11,500
Approx. weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)		925 cu. yds.
Particulars of salvage material collected	- - - -	Salvage is still carried out by a Salvage Contractor who is allowed by agreement to salvage all kinds of material at the tip, mainly paper and metal.
No. of lorries	- - -	6
No. of Collectors (excluding drivers)	- - - -	24
No. of men at Pit	- - -	Supervisor only.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following inspections were made during the year :—

Public Health Acts

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	495
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	139
Infestations	...	...	...	...	321
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	244
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	229
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	...	614
Refuse	...	...	...	...	114
Watercourses, etc.	...	...	...	...	7
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	62
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	158
Housing Acts					
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	132
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	64
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	51
Food and Drugs Act, etc.					
Dairies	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	12
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	323
Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	101
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	227
Other Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	44
Factories Act					
Factories	...	...	...	...	59
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	7
Egham U.D.C. Act					
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	22
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	20
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	103
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	319
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	...	21
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	4459
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	250

TOTAL	...	8621
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Action Taken

91 Informal Notices were served and 102 were complied with during the year.

11 Statutory Notices were served and 5 complied with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

The service continued on the lines indicated in my last report. The three contracts originally arranged when work on a contract basis was resumed last year were all renewed for a further twelve months, and during the year a further six were arranged, having a total value of some £117.

The staff engaged on the work continued at one Rodent Officer, together with a Rodent Operator, who also undertook other miscellaneous work such as disinfection and disinfestation.

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year :

No. of properties inspected

(a)	As a result of complaints	...	...	523
(b)	Otherwise	...	...	479

Total 1002

Number of properties found to be infested

(a)	By rats	...	...	484
(b)	By mice	...	...	98

Total 582

Number of infested properties treated ... 581

Number of "block control" schemes carried out (2 or more premises treated jointly) 105

Number of infested properties reported to Agricultural Executive Committee ... —

Joint operations with neighbouring local authorities or Agricultural Executive Committee ... —

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Only three cases of bed bug infestation were reported during the year, two in Council houses and one in a private house. They were dealt with by spraying with an insecticide which consisted basically of D.D.T. in kerosene.

GENERAL INFESTATION CONTROL

During the year the following infestations were dealt with using D.D.T., Gammexane, or Pybuthrin preparations in the form of powder, liquid or smoke and, for some wasps' nests, Cymag.

Fleas	...	...	...	...	1
Wasps (including Bees)	...	...	...	...	137

The number of requests for the destruction of wasps' nests was again high and the staff concerned were kept very busy during the season in dealing with them all. The destruction of nests is undertaken by the department only when they are in a building or in such a position as to be a danger to the public ; in all other cases a leaflet is issued giving instructions upon a simple method of destroying nests by the use of carbon tetrachloride, which exposes the operator to little or no risk of being stung.

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Eighty-six premises are on the register, viz. :—

Garages and motor repairers	...	...	22
Engineers other than above	...	...	23
Bakehouses	...	...	4
Builders	...	...	17
Miscellaneous Trades	...	...	20

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	74	59	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	I	—	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises) ...	II	14	—	—
TOTAL	86	73	2	—

Defects found

	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	—	—
not separate for sexes ...	I	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	I	—	I	—	—
TOTAL	4	2	I	—	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Conditions at the plant used for the manufacture of bituminous aggregates mentioned in my last report showed a material improvement during the year. Less satisfactory was the position at the prefabricated concrete unit factory where dust nuisance from a cement silo was still apt to occur, though in reduced degree as a result of informal representations made from time to time.

Some complaints were received about smoke nuisance from vertical boilers used for raising steam for the cooking of pig-swill. This type of equipment needs very careful handling, especially when lighting up from cold or when using unsuitable fuel, if emission of smoke is to be kept to a minimum, but informal discussions with the persons concerned did result in considerable improvements.

Again bonfires continued to give annoyance, and again complaints had to be dealt with with considerable tact and forbearance.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are in the area several privately owned swimming pools, mostly open air, but only one is open to the public. Thirty samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year, twenty-four with satisfactory results. The six unsatisfactory samples were taken from pools over which the Council had no jurisdiction, but advice was offered to the owners, who seemed most appreciative of it.

SCHOOLS

There are six primary, three secondary and six private schools, All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the opportunity provided by the development for residential purposes of land at the rear of Christchurch School has been taken, and at last the drainage system of the school has been connected to the sewer and the cesspool in the playground abolished. The conversion of the pail closets to water closets should now follow.

At Thorpe the extension of the new school building at The Bence was completed during the year and the old school buildings in Green Road, which were served by pail closets and a soakaway for waste water, were vacated. The new buildings are provided with a modern water carriage drainage system, though until the Council's sewers are extended to the Thorpe area the drainage system must continue to discharge to a cesspool. The cesspool is emptied weekly by the Council during term times.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There was no material change in the general position concerning caravans during the year. The three main licensed sites continued to accommodate forty, forty-five and sixty caravans respectively. On most of the unauthorised sites the numbers of caravans fluctuated only slightly, but on one particularly densely packed site the total fell from thirty-one to twenty, and on another

which has been steadily dwindling from a peak in 1958 of twenty-six the total further declined from nine to four, and the final closure of the site seems almost within sight. The total number on all the unauthorised sites remains at about one hundred and seventy. There was a major change in the legislation concerned with the control of caravans when the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation on 29th August, 1960. It meant a complete review of all caravan sites in the district and the formulation in conjunction with the Surrey County Council as the Planning Authority of a new policy to meet the changes introduced by the Act. Applications for site licences were received from most of the existing sites, whether previously licensed or not, but the general position was still under review at the end of the year and no licences had been issued at that time.

HAIRDRESSERS

Under section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, twenty hairdressers or barbers are now registered.

SECTION D

Action concerning the few individual unfit houses remaining in the area continued during the year. Demolition Orders were made in respect of four houses, and in two other cases where Demolition Orders could have been made the Council purchased the houses instead. Three families totalling ten persons were rehoused by the Council from unfit dwellings. During the year two dwellings were demolished. In one case an undertaking to repair was satisfactorily completed, and the house re-occupied.

Other statistics regarding the inspection of dwelling-houses, action taken, and the provision of new housing accommodation are given below in the usual form.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	81
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	546
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	6
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	19
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	6
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	46

2. **Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	30
--	----

3. **Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—**

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices | |
| (a) By Owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners... | — |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 11 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By Owners | 5 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners... | — |

C. Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 4 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 2 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was received from the Owners... | — |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | 1 |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (6) Number of dwelling-houses acquired by Local Authority in lieu of making of Demolition Orders | 2 |

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

4. Progress in Housing

(1) Houses erected during the year :					
(a) by the local authority	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	116
(2) Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year :					
(a) by local authority	...	...	...	...	33
(b) by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	83

5. Applications for Accommodation

At 30th September, the latest date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 626 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows :—

Main List	...	...	...	...	135
Subsidiary List	...	...	...	...	181
Deferred List	...	...	...	...	310
Total	...	...	...	...	626

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be analysed into the following categories :—

Grocers and General Provisions	...	...	...	...	59
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	20
Butchers	...	...	...	...	15
Wet Fish and Poultry	...	...	...	...	7
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	9
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...	...	16
Confectioners (Sweets, etc.)	...	...	...	...	31
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	36
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	11
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	12
Cafes	...	...	...	...	27
Canteens (including Schools)	...	...	...	...	33
Clubs	...	...	...	...	9
Food Hawkers Storage Premises	...	...	...	...	6
Dairies	...	...	...	...	2
Chemists	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous (Nursing Homes, etc.)	...	...	...	...	12

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows :—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream—					
Grocers and General Provisions	...	...			1
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	2
Cafes	...	...	...	...	2
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream—					
Grocers and General Provisions	...	...			38
Greengrocers and Fruiterers...	...	...			5
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	1
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...		4
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	25
Off Licences	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	...	5
Manufacture of Sausages	...	...	...		3
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food...					2
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food					4
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Food	...	...			2

Ice Cream

Most of the Ice Cream retailed in the district is manufactured elsewhere, mostly by a few large firms ; much of it is sold pre-packed by these firms and is almost invariably of a satisfactory standard. Ice cream continues to be manufactured on a relatively small scale by one café, using “complete cold mix” ; all samples from this producer were satisfactory. Ice cream is sold by several dealers who come into the district from premises in other areas with mobile vans of varying types and standards. Where the ice cream is sold prepacked there is little trouble, but some of these mobile dealers continue to sell loose ice cream and it was from these that most of the unsatisfactory samples were taken. One dealer uses a van fitted with a self-contained ice cream manufacturing plant producing “soft” ice cream from two continuous freezers. Some very bad samples were obtained from this van, and certain faults noted at the time in what was otherwise a well equipped vehicle were brought to the notice of the dealer, who has a fleet of similar vehicles, and to the local authority from whose area he operated ; the faults were soon corrected.

During the year 25 samples of ice cream were collected for examination by the Methylene Blue Test, with the following results.

		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice Cream	...	14	4	6	1
		(56%)	(16%)	(24%)	(4%)

Milk Supply

Two premises are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, as “dairies”. Both are used by fairly large “distributors” and almost all the milk is received in bottle from depots outside the district.

As the district is a Specified Area, all milk retailed is sold under one or other of the Special Designations.

Samples continued to be taken for biological examination of milk produced locally from herds from which milk was supplied for consumption without having first been heat treated. Sampling was carried out quarterly at the two farms concerned, and all samples gave negative results.

During the year 33 samples of milk were collected from the various retailers throughout the district for bacteriological examination ; the results are classified below.

				Pasteurised	T.T. Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested	Sterilised	Total
No. of samples tested	...	...		13	18	—	2	33
Methylene Blue Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	13	18	—	—	31
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Phosphatase Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	13	18	—	—	31
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Turbidity Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	2
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

Licences

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the following licences were issued :—

Dealers' Licences

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	2
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	12
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	9

Supplementary Licences

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	5

Meat Inspection

The two privately owned slaughterhouses continued to operate under reasonably satisfactory conditions, though at the larger premises, newly erected in 1954, the output continued to decline and for a period of about three months ceased altogether. At about this time protracted negotiations were going on for the disposal of the premises and eventually slaughtering began again under new ownership towards the end of the year. The owners of the older and smaller slaughterhouse became reluctant to proceed further with improvements until the possible effect upon the future of their premises of certain proposals for the development of the area in which they stood had been clarified, and in view of the uncertainty affecting both slaughterhouses the Council decided to ask the Ministry to accept a modification of their Report submitted in January under Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. The Ministry agreed, and the date eventually fixed by which the slaughterhouses had to be brought into full compliance with the new construction regulations was put back from 1st August, 1960, to 1st January, 1961.

Towards the end of the year pressure had to be applied to the owners of both slaughterhouses to complete the necessary works to bring their premises fully up to standard. The main difficulty in both cases proved to be the improvement of the artificial lighting to the rather high standard required, but it was eventually achieved by the use of fluorescent lighting.

Details of the number of animals slaughtered and of meat or offal found to be unfit for human consumption are given in the accompanying table. Rejected meat is stained green and allowed to be removed from the slaughterhouse for disposal by sterilisation or by burying on the Council's refuse tip.

The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs showed a slight increase, but in cattle no cases of cysticercus bovis were detected during the year.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	48	—	58	438	2,170	—
Number inspected	48	—	58	438	2,170	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	16	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - - - - -	16	—	—	2	334	1
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci - - - - -	33.3%	—	—	0.46%	16.1%	1
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - - - - -	—	—	—	—	58	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2.7%	1
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and totally condemned - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1

Food Inspection

Inspection of foodstuffs at shops and other premises continued as usual during the year, and certificates were issued in respect of the following items which were found to be unfit, and which were surrendered to the public health inspectors for destruction or salvage. The list does not include meat or offal rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouses.

Beef	...	...	...	...	3 lbs. 13 ozs.
Chicken (3)	...	...	...	...	11 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	164 lbs.
Fish, canned	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 7 ozs.
Frozen Foods, miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	342
Fruit, canned	...	...	...	...	43 lbs. 13½ ozs.
Ham, boneless	...	...	...	...	7 lbs. 14 ozs.
Ham, cooked	...	...	...	...	2¼ lbs.
Ice cream products, miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	151
Kidneys, Ox	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Lamb, New Zealand	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Lambs' Liver, imported	...	...	...	...	25 lbs. 7 ozs.
Liver, pig	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Meat, canned and Meat Preparations	...	...	...	...	84 lbs. 4 ozs.
Milk, canned	...	...	...	...	2 pts. equivalent
Mutton, English	...	...	...	...	67 lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	...	5½ lbs.
Potatoes,	...	...	...	...	4½ bags
Vegetables, canned	...	...	...	...	34 lbs. 2¾ ozs.

With the exception of small amounts released for animal feeding all condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse disposal tip, under the supervision of the public health inspectors.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the Surrey County Council. The following is a summary of the work done by that authority during the year.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or irregular			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Frml.	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml.	Total		
Food :								
Confectionery, sugar...	3	2	5	1	1	2	—	—
Cream, double ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, frozen ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Meat, cooked & prepared	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Milk ...	47	4	51	—	—	—	—	—
Peanuts, salted ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drinks ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Soup ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs :								
Calcium tablets ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Indigestion tablets ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	60	13	73	1	1	2	—	—

Food Hawkers

Under Section 65 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, all hawkers of food within the district are required to register themselves, and the premises used by them as storage accommodation for food, with the Council. During the year 7 applications were approved for registration. A number of earlier registrations known for one reason or another to be no longer effective were removed from the register, and at the end of the year there remained on the register 14 persons with premises in the district, and 41 with premises in other districts.

Legal Proceedings

A number of complaints relating to the sale of food or drink was received, principally concerning dirty milk bottles or the presence of foreign bodies. Action was taken as appropriate, but in no case was it felt necessary to take legal proceedings.

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables show the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of hospital admissions, deaths, comparisons with previous years and age and Ward analyses.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease			Total Cases notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	10	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)			—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)	...	...	—	—	16*
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally			—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		...	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica		...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery bacillary	...	...	2	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis		...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic		...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic			—	—	—
Malaria Induced	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever...		...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	27	—	—
Measles	...	...	4	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections		...	—	—	—

* During the year sixteen cases of death were classified by the Registrar-General as "Pneumonia". The majority occurred in elderly people.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Classified in Wards

WARD	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Pul. T.B.	Non-Pul. T.B.
TOWN	5	—	3	1	2	—
EGHAM HYTHE	1	—	11	—	3	1
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	3	4	11	—	—	—
VIRGINIA WATER	1	—	1	1	—	—
THORPE	—	—	1	—	2	—
Totals	10	4	27	2	7	1

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1960 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under											65 and over	Total
	I	I	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64		
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	I	I	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary ...	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I	—	—	2
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	3	5	—	3	10	5	I	—	—	—	—	27
Measles ...	—	—	I	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	4	7	—	5	18	7	I	—	I	—	—	43

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The numbers of cases during the past five years are as follows :—

				1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	16	15	14	38	10
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	12	13	10	17	7	
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	...	2	2	—	1	1		
Measles	...	...	14	671	25	390	4	
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	8	—	9	27	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	
Malaria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	...	...	1	1	—	2	—	
Dysentery, bacillary	...	...	141	10	7	22	2	
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	...	...	1	2	—	5	—	
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	
TOTALS				192	724	56	485	51

Scarlet Fever

Ten cases were notified during the year and all were nursed at home. It is not nowadays generally necessary to admit such infections to a fever hospital and apart from the mildness of the condition itself it responds very satisfactorily to the newer forms of antibiotics which, such as penicillin, are nowadays more plentiful.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Four cases were notified. It is customary to admit this disease to hospital only when complications are present, or when there are poor home conditions. It is a desirable practice to have a chest X-ray taken after an attack in a child with any degree of severity and this is invariably done in a hospital, as a routine. With the use of sulphonamides or antibiotics, complications in this disease are very rarely seen.

Puerperal Pyrexia

No cases were notified during the year.

Pneumonia

No cases were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning

No cases were notified during the year.

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

Twenty-seven cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

For the fourth consecutive year no cases of this disease were notified.

Enteric Fever

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Two cases of this disease were notified. As is known, the causal organism has acquired a resistance to sulphonamides and these drugs are no longer considered effective in treatment.

Influenza

One death was reported from this disease during the year.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

Carbuncles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox and Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox and Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Staphylococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1

Non-notifiable Conditions

During the year the following cases of non-notifiable conditions were brought to my notice by the Head Teachers :—

Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	28
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	180
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	6

Tuberculosis

There were twenty-seven cases added to the register during the year. Eighteen of these were transfers into the district, and nine were new cases occurring in the district, one coming to light at death. Twenty-four cases were removed from the register during the year leaving at the end of the year a total of two hundred and twenty-three cases, 205 pulmonary and 18 non-pulmonary, a nett increase for the year of three.

During the year the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme was pursued in the County maintained schools, and some 396 children were involved. About 63 per cent. of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 94 per cent. of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. Two hundred and thirty-six vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1960

		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
55—	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	...	4	4	—	1	—	2	—	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

No action has been necessary under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Disinfection

Terminal disinfection was carried out in two cases, one of cancer and one of scabies.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Under the Ministry of Health's scheme for the payment of fees to general practitioners for notifying details of vaccinations or immunisations performed by them, the following notifications were received.

Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	382
Immunisations						
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	18
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined						66
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	369
Diphtheria Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	10

In addition vaccination and immunisation work was carried out at the clinics and at the schools. The following is a summary of all work of this nature performed during the year.

			Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 & over
Vaccination	...	...	238	23	19	22
Re-Vaccination	...	...	—	1	10	86
Immunisation—						
Diphtheria						
(Primary)	...	...	—	2	4	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	6	313	—
Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	6	2	1	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	—	—	—
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	18	13	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	44	38	—
Triple Antigen						
(Primary)	...	...	275	27	7	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	15	49	—
Tetanus						
(Primary)	...	...	1	9	19	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	—	1	—

The following table therefore represents the position of Diphtheria Immunisation at the end of the year.

IMMUNITY INDEX

Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years
30.5%	52.7%	57.6%	11.6%

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis was carried out during the year at clinics, and special sessions were held at Egham and Virginia Water Railway Stations. A Civil Defence vehicle equipped with a public address loud speaker unit was used to encourage people to be vaccinated and a Mobile Unit loaned by a Pharmaceutical Company was also used. Twelve factories were visited during the year and the general practitioners also carried out a large number of vaccinations in their own surgeries. A summary of all this work is as follows :

	Born between 1943 & 30.6.60	Born between 1933 & 1942	Born between 1920 & 1932	Other Groups
Vaccinated with two injections	6486	1896	1436	97
Estimated No. in group	6921	3923	6640	—
This represents protection rate of approx.	93.7%	48.4%	21.6%	—

Cancer

Sixty-three cases died from cancer during the year—33 males and 30 females, being one case more than last year.

The age incidence in these 63 cases is as follows :—

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90
Males	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	9	7
Females	—	—	—	2	1	5	9	10	3

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The Surrey County Council is responsible, in conjunction with the District Welfare Committee, for all matters relating to services provided under Section 29 and Section 30 of the National Assistance Act. Provisions are made for the registration of the blind and for such persons the services of education, home employment, the provision of books, the provision of homes and hostels, and the provision of financial payments are maintained. Much of the work in connection with the blind is carried out by the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind in co-operation with the County Council. In addition the Council has extended the services to certain classes of partially sighted persons.

